

#### The NASA In-Space Transportation Area

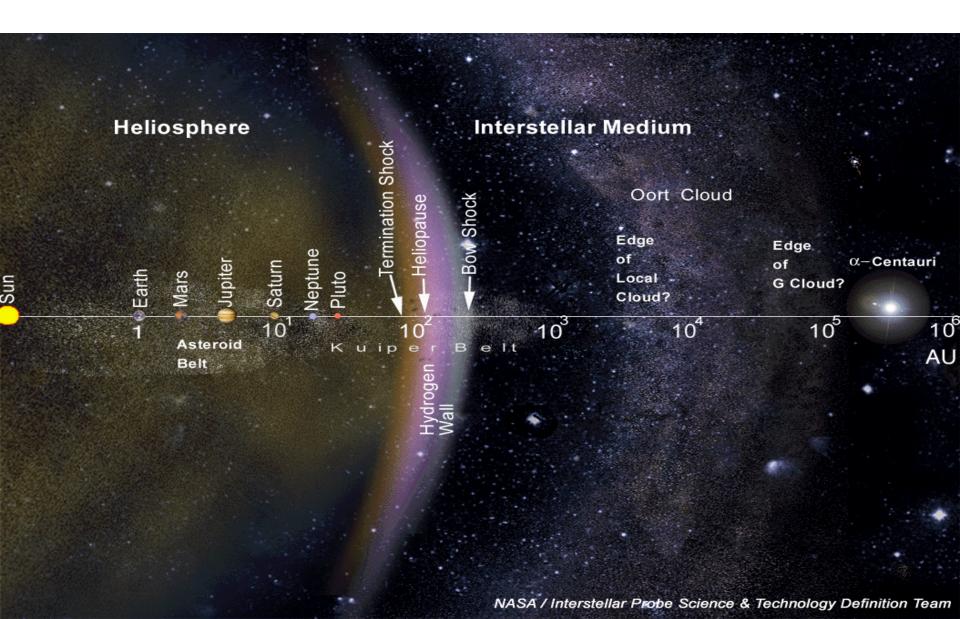
Les Johnson
In-Space Transportation Investment Area Manager
Advanced Space Transportation Program

NASA Marshall Space Flight Center Huntsville, AL

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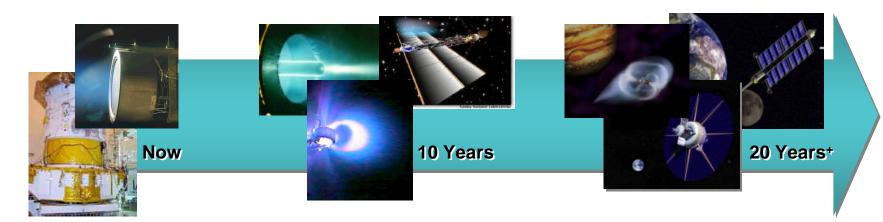


#### **In-Space Transportation Regime**





#### **In-Space Transportation Technology Status and Goals**



**Application Missions** 

Upper Stages for LEO-to-GEO and

robotic missions; Humans to LEO.

Robotic missions anywhere in the solar system: Human mission capability for near-Earth space

Safe, low-cost human and robotic exploration of the solar system

Metrics:

Safety & Reliability

Mass Cost ~1/200 failure probability Chemical state-of-the-art

\$3000/kg LEO-to-GEO

100X safer 3X - 5X reduction

\$1000/kg - \$300/kg

10.000X safer 10X reduction

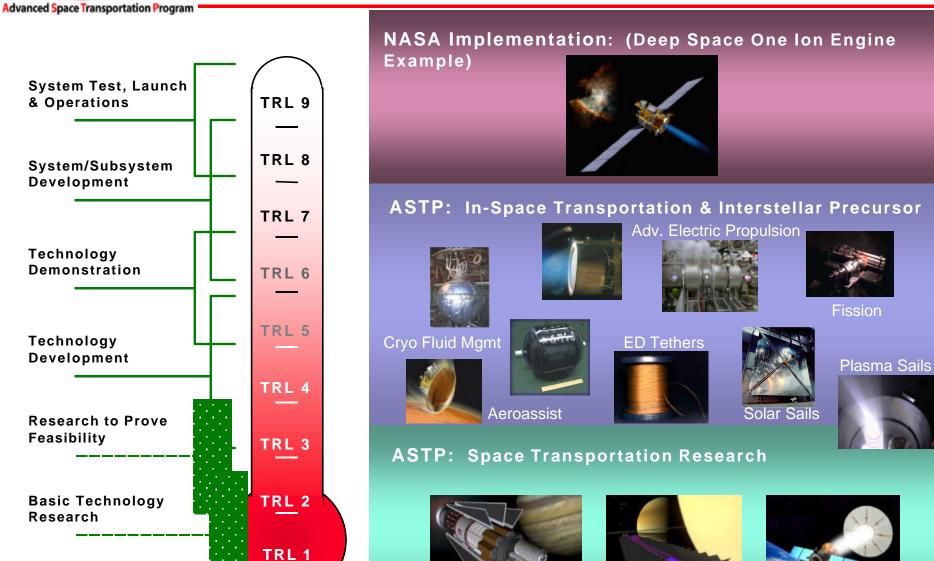
\$300 - \$100/kg

#### **Leading Candidate Technologies:**

- High power electric propulsion (Isp: 3500 10,000 sec; power: 100 kW 1 MW)
- Aeroassist and aerocapture (mid L/D aeroshells; ballutes)
- Plasma sails for efficient interplanetary transfer and inherent radiation protection
- Fission propulsion for rapid interplanetary transfer, planetary rendezvous and abundant in-situ power
- Momentum Transfer Tethers to provide a reusable in-space infrastructure for robotic and human exploration
- High energy density materials and advanced chemical fuels to increase lsp and reduce propulsion system mass



#### In-Space Transportation Technology Focus



External Pulsed Plasma

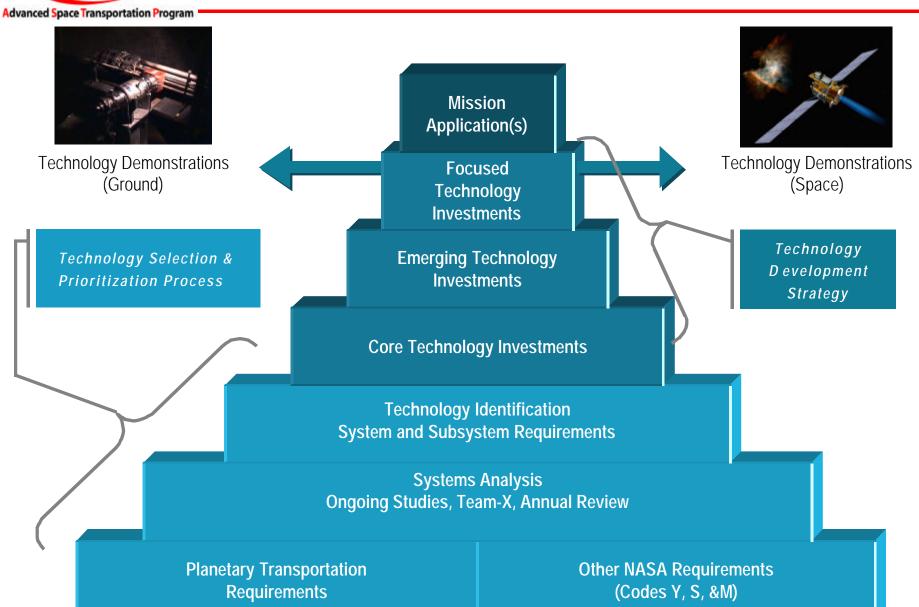
Fusion & Antimatter

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**Beamed Energy** 



### Next Generation In-Space Transportation is Requirements Driven





### Next Generation In-Space Transportation Technology

Development Areas

#### Focused Technology Products

- Nearest-term technologies
- Emphasis on prototype systems
- Competitive procurement(s)

#### Emerging Technologies

- Mid- to near-term technologies
- Emphasis on system and/or subsystems and key components
- Competitive procurement(s) and directed investments (eg., USG Labs)

#### Core Technology Investments

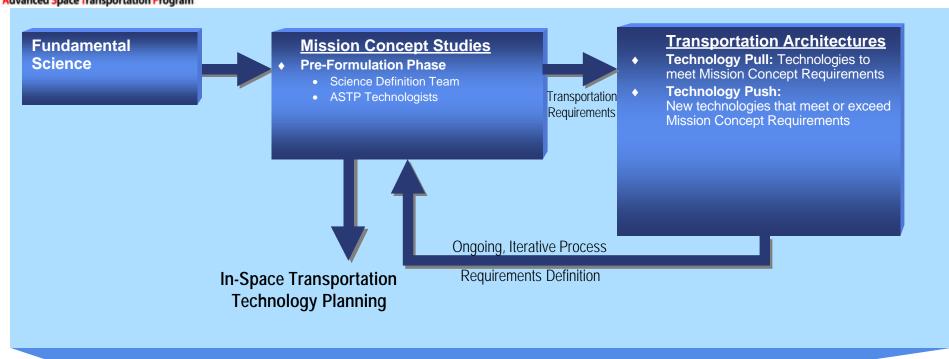
- Supports near-, mid-, and far-term missions
- Supports agency-wide transportation requirements (Code S, Code M, Code Y)
- Emphasis on component technologies and proof of concept demonstrations
- Competitive procurement(s) and directed investments

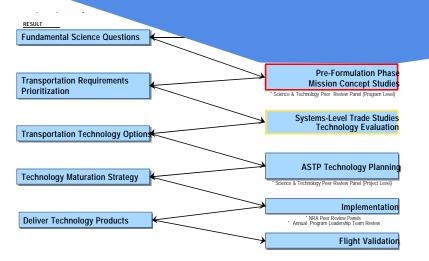
#### Systems Analysis

- Supports near-, mid-, and far-term missions
- Ongoing definition and assessment of technologies and mission architectures
- NASA-lead with competitive procurements



## In-Space Transportation Systems Analysis Is A Partner to Advanced Mission Planning







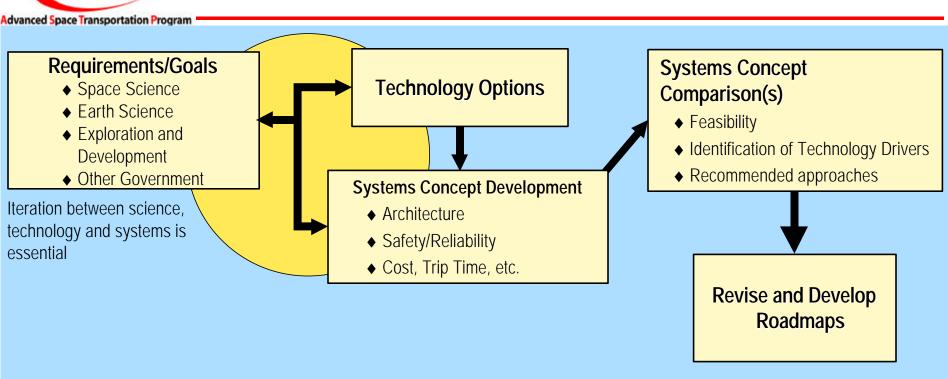
#### Integrated, In-Space Transportation Planning (IISTP)

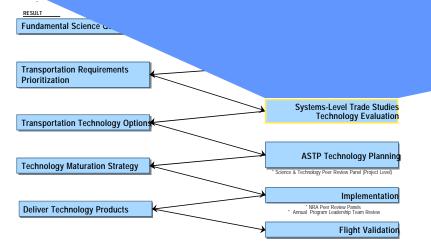
#### IISTP is an annual process to:

- Develop baseline NASA requirements for In-Space Transportation
  - Safety, Reliability, Cost, Mission Applications
- Define Integrated Architectures (ongoing systems definition)
  - NASA teams with industry, university and DoE participation
- Identify and prioritize technology and advanced development drivers
- Develop and update an integrated Science and Exploration In-Space Transportation plan
- Assess current program content, metrics and funding priorities



#### **Technology Evaluation Process Flow**

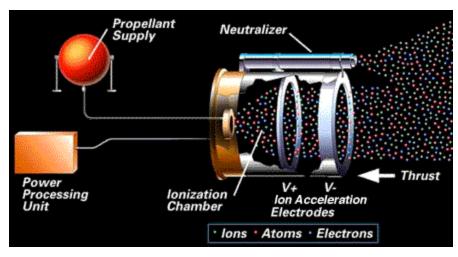


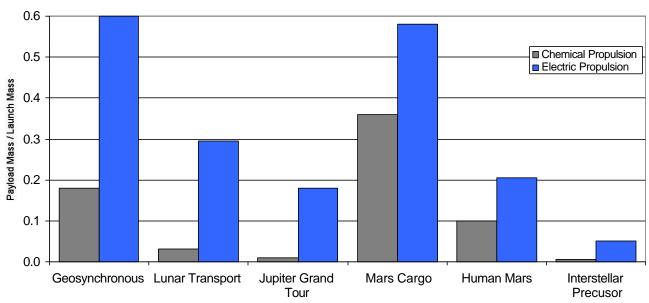




#### **Electric Propulsion**

 High power electric and plasma thrusters provide reusable, quick access to near-Earth space and most of the solar system with 2 to 10 times the payload capability of chemical rockets





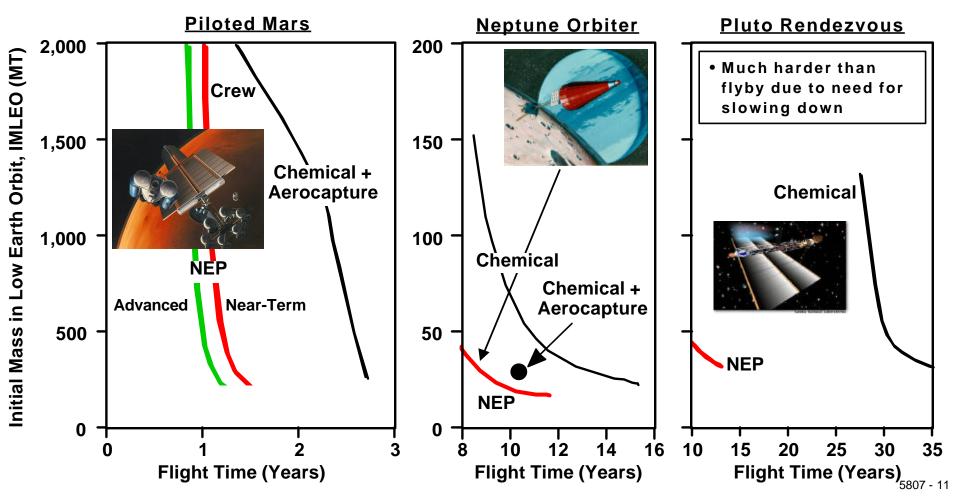
#### **NSTAR Engine:**

30 centimeters 17.6 lbs (8 kg) 3100 seconds ISP 20 to 92 mN of thrust



# NEP Provides A New Capability for Science and Exploration

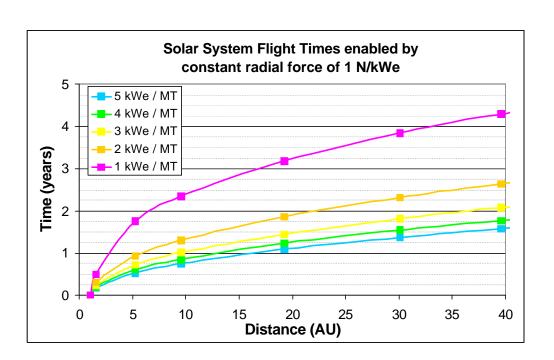
- NEP can provide both IMLEO and trip time benefits for piloted and robotic missions
- Significant enhancements from advanced power and thruster technologies
- Can't use SEP or Solar Sails for orbit rendezvous missions significantly beyond Mars (no sunlight!)







◆ 15km plasma sails riding the solar wind might carry robotic spacecraft to the outer solar system > 5 times faster than Voyager







Plasma Sail Inflation Test conducted by The University of Washington and NASA MSFC